

LOUISVILLE EVENING BULLETIN.

VOLUME 6.

LOUISVILLE, KY., FRIDAY EVENING, JANUARY 23, 1857.

NUMBER 97.

EVENING BULLETIN.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY
PRENTICE, HENDERSON, & OSBORNE,
THIRD STREET, BETWEEN JEFFERSON AND GREEN.

SUBSCRIPTION PRICES.—In Advance. Daily Journal \$10; Country Daily \$8; Tri-Weekly \$6; Weekly \$3; Evening Bulletin \$5, if mailed \$4; Weekly Bulletin \$1.
CASH PRICES. In Advance. Country Daily or Tri-Weekly for \$25; Weekly for \$10; 2 copies 2 years \$25; 3 copies 1 year \$35; 4 copies \$45; 5 copies or more \$1.50 each. Weekly Bulletin—11 copies for \$10.

Advertisements by mail are payable in advance. When the Daily, Country Daily, or Tri-Weekly is to be discontinued (paid in advance at the time subscribed for), the subscriber must order, otherwise it will be continued, at our option, until paid for and stopped, as has been our custom.

If not paid, it must be paid at the time of discontinuance, or at our option, if party is good, it will be sent until paid.

Remittances by mail, in "registered" letters, at our risk.

RATES OF ADVERTISING IN THE LOUISVILLE JOURNAL FOR REGULAR ADVERTISEMENTS.

One square, 10 lines	One square, 10 lines
state, one month.....\$1 00	state, one month.....\$1 00
Do, each additional line.....25	Do, each additional line.....25
Do, one week.....25	Do, one week.....25
Do, two weeks.....50	Do, two weeks.....50
Do, three weeks.....75	Do, three weeks.....75
Do, four weeks.....1 00	Do, four weeks.....1 00
Do, five weeks.....1 25	Do, five weeks.....1 25
Do, six weeks.....1 50	Do, six weeks.....1 50
Do, seven weeks.....1 75	Do, seven weeks.....1 75
Do, eight weeks.....2 00	Do, eight weeks.....2 00
Do, nine weeks.....2 25	Do, nine weeks.....2 25
Do, ten weeks.....2 50	Do, ten weeks.....2 50
Do, eleven weeks.....2 75	Do, eleven weeks.....2 75
Do, twelve weeks.....3 00	Do, twelve weeks.....3 00
Do, thirteen weeks.....3 25	Do, thirteen weeks.....3 25
Do, fourteen weeks.....3 50	Do, fourteen weeks.....3 50
Do, fifteen weeks.....3 75	Do, fifteen weeks.....3 75
Do, sixteen weeks.....4 00	Do, sixteen weeks.....4 00
Do, seventeen weeks.....4 25	Do, seventeen weeks.....4 25
Do, eighteen weeks.....4 50	Do, eighteen weeks.....4 50
Do, nineteen weeks.....4 75	Do, nineteen weeks.....4 75
Do, twenty weeks.....5 00	Do, twenty weeks.....5 00

Each additional square, one-half the above price.

Advertisements published at intervals—\$1 for first insertion and 60 cents for each subsequent one.

Announcing Candidates—\$1 per week for each name.

Advertisements not marked will be inserted one month and payment exacted.

Yearly advertisements pay quarterly; all others in advance.

Real estate and steamboat advertisements, sheriffs' and constables' notices, notices of sale, notices of court, notices of divorce, notices of probate, notices of appointment, notices of removal, notices of election, notices of contest, notices of appeal, notices of writ, notices of injunction, notices of restraining order, notices of temporary restraining order, notices of writ of habeas corpus, notices of writ of certiorari, notices of writ of mandamus, notices of writ of prohibition, notices of writ of quo warranto, notices of writ of scire facias, notices of writ of error, notices of writ of appeal, notices of writ of certiorari, notices of writ of mandamus, notices of writ of prohibition, notices of writ of quo warranto, notices of writ of scire facias, notices of writ of error, notices of writ of appeal.

Advertisements for charitable institutions, fire companies, ward, and other public meetings, and such like, half-price.

Marriages and deaths published as news. Obituaries and funeral invitations as advertisements.

Editorial notices and communications, inserted in editorial columns and intended to promote private interests, 20 cents per line; those only inserted at the discretion of the editors.

No communication will be inserted, unless accompanied by the real name of the author.

Steamboat advertisements—25 cents for first insertion and 12 1/2 cents for each subsequent insertion.

Advertisements for standing advertisements for regular packets for a season of not over six months, \$12 for one boat, and \$8 for each additional boat.

Advertisements inserted only in the Evening Bulletin will be charged half the above price; if inserted in Daily Journal and continued, after first insertion, in the Evening Bulletin, one-fourth the above price.

Advertisements kept on the inside of the Journal are charged an extra price.

ADVERTISING RATES.—In Weekly Journal. Each square (10 lines or less) first insertion.....\$1 00

Each continuation.....75

Advertisements continued in the Weekly Bulletin, if they are continued also in the Weekly Journal, will be charged for at the rate of 10 cents for each continuation; if not continued in Weekly Journal 20 cents.

Written notice must be given to take out and stop advertisements of yearly advertisements before the year expires, otherwise we shall charge till done.

In contract of yearly advertisements will be discontinued without previous notice, and no charge be made for less than one year at the yearly rate.

FRIDAY, JANUARY 23, 1857.

THE RAILROAD VOTE.—It affords us much satisfaction to announce the almost unanimous verdict of the stockholders of the Louisville and Frankfort railroad in favor of the subscription of \$100,000 to the Lexington and Big Sandy railroad. The election was held yesterday, and almost two-thirds of the stockholders voted for the appropriation. There appears to be almost a perfect degree of unanimity upon this subject. It is essentially necessary that we connect Mt. Sterling, and the rich surrounding section to the north and east of that place, with our city. The trade thence, which may be directed here, is almost invaluable.

By this seasonable aid we shall render more assistance than we have ever deemed in our power. We shall soon be enabled to see a railway opened from Lexington to the Virginia line, and thence through our old mother State to the Atlantic seaboard. There is much wisdom in the vote recorded yesterday. It insures to us a continuous line of railway through Southern territory to the eastern cities—and that, to say the least, is a good desideratum.

LOOK OUT FOR THE IMMIGRATION.—Our Cincinnati exchanges state that there are many Eastern professional thieves now in that city. They are generally young men, and were driven from New York by the Chief of Police of that city showing up some thirty or forty professional rogues in the City Hall. Over fifty are reported in Eastern papers to have left New York at once. In Philadelphia nine of these refugees were detected in felonies of various sorts, and sent to the State Prison. The rogues went on to Baltimore, where their arrival was duly announced in the papers, and they have, it seems, finally made their way to the Queen city.

Doubtless when they are driven off from Cincinnati they will seek to carry on their felonious operations here. We hope our police will keep a sharp lookout for them and introduce them to comfortable quarters at Cave Hill on their arrival.

MR. SUMNER EXPECTS TO BE SHOT.—At the discussion convention held in Worcester, Mass., Thursday, Rev. T. W. Higginson stated that he had a talk with Hon. Chas. Sumner, in Boston last week, and when he asked him if, when he got back to Washington, he would reiterate his words against slavery, Mr. Sumner replied—"Reiterate, reiterate. If, when I get back to Washington, I make the speech I expect to make, it will be like fourth-proof brandy to molasses and water." When asked what result he expected from it, he replied: "I expect to be shot; there is nothing else left for them to do."

CRIMINAL COURT.—The January term of the Circuit Court concluded yesterday. Nothing whatever was done with the exception of the melancholy sentence of the following persons: Sherman, Polly Grimes, Mary Mack, Mary May, Ann Noyes, Davis, and Sanders, who depart for lodgings at Frankfort on Saturday next.

The two hundred stripes adjudged to the two negroes are to be awarded between the 2d and 10th of February—the sheriff not to administer more than fifty lashes at one time.

CITY AFFAIRS.—The sessions of the council and board of aldermen were, as usual, very protracted last evening.

A committee, consisting of Messrs. Baird, Monarrat, and Monroe, was appointed to investigate the policy of constructing a branch railroad to the Gayson coal fields.

At a joint session, Wm. H. Watts was elected assistant assessor for the eastern district and Mr. Muliken for the western. Joseph Jeans was re-elected license inspector.

A man named Applegate has been arrested near this city by Officer Akers, of New Albany, charged with robbing the house of Mr. Akers in the latter name place.

Major William McClanahan, of Richmond, Ky., has accepted the appointment as cashier of the branch of the Northern Bank at Barbourville.

[For the Louisville Journal.]

LINES ON THE DEATH OF MRS. M. C. M.

Inscribed to Her Bereaved Husband,

BY A FRIEND.

How soon the beautiful of earth

Fade on our sight, then pass away,

Commencing from the hour of birth

A sure decay.

A smile, a heart-throb, and a sigh,

And dust returns to kindred dust,

And earth guards well from mortal eye

Her sacred trust.

And, Mary—she the cherished one,

Whose life a blessed influence shed

On all who knew her—in the ground

Lies cold and dead.

The past the past! my heart is still'd,

When looking back on by-gone hours,

For memory's hallowed urn is filled

With withered flowers.

Gone—is the ever mournful sound

Which starts the tears we would control,

Broken, the "silver cord" which bound

Her weary soul.

Gone—with a pure and trusting heart

To spend its wealth of love in Heaven;

Yes, gone to claim a better part

With the forgiven.

Gone—as the gentle dove retires

When weary to her sheltering nest,

So she, made free from earth's desires,

Sank to her rest.

Gone—but the music of her voice

In sweetest echo lingers still;

Yes, gone, with angels to rejoice

On "Zion's Hill."

THE SOUTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD.—The Har-

risson (Texas) Flag says that there are 500 or 600

laborers employed upon the two first divisions of

this road, and the Vicksburg papers assert that their

road to the Texas line, to connect with the Southern

Pacific, will be ready for use during the present year,

so that the friends of the Pacific road may be able

to eat their next Christmas turkey at Marshall in

Texas, or at Tyler, thirty miles beyond Marshall,

and travel thither on a railroad all the way from

the Mississippi river. "The work goes bravely on."

THE CONCERT.—We were sorry to see so slim

attendance at Signorita Bertini's concert last night.

She has a clear and sweet voice, and some of her

vocal performances are indeed wonderful. We un-

derstand that some of the friends and admirers of

Signorita B. have it in contemplation to give her a

complimentary benefit, and we hope that their efforts

in her behalf may be successful. An appeal for an

artiste never has failed to enlist the gentlemen as

well as the ladies in our city.

WE RECEIVED NO MAILS FROM THE EAST, NORTH, OR

New Orleans yesterday or last night. The Cincinnati

train arrived about 5 o'clock as Jeffersonville.

Some of the passengers came to the city by walking

over on the ice. No wagons ventured across after

dark, and the Eastern mail could not be brought here

THE COLDEST DAY.—So the thermometer pro-

nounced yesterday—so accorded the biting, rasping,

fiendish attack upon our flesh. Old Boreas reveled

in the discomfort and misery that he has brought us,

and rang his bells and swelled his shouts in the spirit

of true jollity.

THE MANIA IN THIS CITY FOR STOCK IN THE SOUTHERN

Pacific Railroad Company has not abated. There

yet exists a great demand and one of the holders has

advanced to a large premium upon his stocks, there

being no other shares that are offered for sale.

WE REGRET TO LEARN THAT CAPT. J. W. ANDERSON,

of the Nicaragua army, and from whom several

excellent letters have appeared in our columns, is

dangerously ill at New Orleans, where he had just

arrived from Nicaragua.

GARFIELDE, editor of the Paris Flag, has retired

from that concern to accept the office of Land Register

in Washington Territory. He is succeeded by

Capt. W. E. Simms as editor and J. G. Craddock as

agent and superintendent.

THE CINCINNATI ENQUIRER mentions in very en-

thusiastic terms the arrival of one hundred head of

superb cattle, the property of Jacob Belt, of Scott

county, Ky. One of them, a real Durham, weighed

twenty-eight hundred and seventy-five pounds.

THE TELEGRAPH informs us that the U. S. Senate

passed yesterday the bill making an appropriation for

the Trans-Atlantic Telegraph.

PRINCE JOHN AND HIS PROPERTY.—John Van

Buren said, it will be remembered, in his New York

speech that he had a family to attend to and could

not go to Kansas. It will be seen by the following

item, which we clip from the N. O. Delta, that his

prospective "family" has decreased considerably:

We learn from the Abbeville (S. C.) Independent Press,

that the negroes on the estate of the Hon. Geo. McDuffie,

numbering about 210, have been sold to a wealthy Western

planter for \$140,000, being an average of near \$700 each.

It is stipulated in the sale that they should not be sepa-

rated. It is said the mistress of this estate is shortly to

be the altar of hymen by Jon Van Buren.

THE OLD WOOD FIRE.—Many of our citizens,

who have not toasted their shins by the crackling

blaze of a wood fire since early boyhood, will recog-

nize the following description by "Peter Parley" and

wish from the bottom of their hearts for such

comforts in this season of intense cold and scarce

fuel:

The fuel was supplied from the wood lot—sweet-scented

hickory, snapping chestnut, odoriferous oak, and "rooking

fizzling ash." It was a goodly sight to see these stalwart

products of the forest laid in large piles, all alive with sap,

on the tall, gaunt androne. You might have thought you

heard John Rogers and his family at the stake, by their

plaintive sinnerings. The building of a fire was a real ar-

chitectural achievement favored by the white yawning fire-

place, and was always begun by day-break. There was

first a back-log, from fifteen to four-and-twenty inches in

diameter and five feet long, embedded in the ashes; then

came a log-log; then a fore-dick, and then a heap of kind-

lings, reaching from the bowels down to the bottom. A top

of all was a pyramid of smaller fragments, artfully adjust-

ed, with spaces for the breeze. Friction matches had not

then been sent from the regions of brimstone, to enable

any boy or beggar to carry a conflagration in his pocket.

DECISIONS OF THE COURT OF APPEALS.

FRANKFORT, JANUARY 22.

CAUSES DECIDED.

Davis vs Hamilton, Crittenden; affirmed.

Young vs Newcom, Crittenden; affirmed.

Wilder vs Haynes, Crittenden; affirmed.

Duff vs Godsey, Perry; reversed—judgment to be re-

versed for \$300.

Barnes vs Edwards, Larue; petition overruled.

ORDERS.

Smith vs Gore, Union;

Dodge vs Durbin, Union;

Morgan vs Simpson, (2 cases), Union;

Floyd vs McKinney, Union; were argued.

RIVER AND STEAMBOAT MATTERS.

THE RIVER.—Interruption of Ferry communication

to Jeffersonville and New Albany.—River Gorged.—

Givingway of Ice—Damage and Dangerous Position

of Boats, &c.—The very cold weather has put an

effectual stop to the running of the ferry-boats. The

Jeffersonville boat, after trying all day to come

across, succeeded, got within a few hundred feet of

the wharf, and then returned to the other side. Mr.

Avery measured the thickness of the ice in the river

just below the tow-head, and found it from 6 to 8

inches thick. Teams were crossing on it last eve-

ning with safety.

The New Albany ferry-boat did not run at all

yesterday, and persons were crossing the river on

the ice.

The river gorged yesterday morning below New Al-

bany, and this caused a rise of several feet at Port-

land, and floated off a large quantity of ice which

had accumulated above. This ice came down with

great force against the boats lying at Portland, and

parted their lines.

The Alvin Adams, which was lying in shore her

whole length and some distance above the fleet es-

caped, but all the others were lying close together,

with their sterns out in the streams. The boats were

lying in the following rotation: Virginia, Southern-

er, Empire, Fanny Bullitt, R. J. Ward, a new hull,

A. L. Shotwell, Peter Telson, Wm. Dixon, and An-

telope. The Virginia, lying at the head of the fleet,

parted her lines first, and all the others followed to

the Antelope. The latter was forced on the wharf

lengthwise by the Shotwell, which was forced against

her, and the latter had her guard, staunchens, and

her cabin damaged. The new hull was forced along-

side of the Shotwell. The Telson sustained no dam-

age; she is however hard aground, and there is no

possibility of her getting off until the river breaks

up. The R. J. Ward, which was lying above the

new hull, got aground by having her bow forced

on the wharf, and this prevented the boats above

her from coming in contact with those below. The

Virginia, Southerner, Empire, and Fanny Bullitt

were however forced several hundred yards in the

river by the ice, and are now lying in that condition

hemmed in by the gorge, which extends from Ship-

pingsport to New Albany. They will have to re-

main there until the river breaks up, but are in no

immediate danger. The Antelope and Wm. Dixon

sustained no injury.

The

EVENING BULLETIN.

FRIDAY EVENING, JAN. 23, 1857.

BRITISH ARMY IN HINDOSTAN.—Most persons have a very erroneous idea of the distribution of the British troops, and the strength of the Indian army. The following is a return of the British and Indian army, made more than thirty years since in a time of peace. The probability is that it is much stronger now:

Royal Troops—Cavalry and Infantry.....	22,530
East India Company's European Troops.....	7,713
Company's Native Cavalry.....	11,011
Native Infantry.....	125,415
Native Artillery.....	8,750
Irregulars.....	24,741
Invalide and Pensioners.....	8,779

Total Indian Army..... 213,453
Here is an immense army, of which about one hundred thousand are available in the field. Unite this army with the Afghans, and the perfect control of every foot of the seas, and with the finest part of Persia exposed from the coast, and we confess it is not quite evident how the Russian alliance, if it exist, is to avail Persia. Besides this, England can recruit her army from the natives to any extent, as the able-bodied fighting men in India number more than twelve millions.

The tariff, in the opinion of the best informed journals, is not likely to be materially altered this session of Congress. Some of the interests which are to be affected by it will oppose all their influence to any reduction of the amount of protection afforded by the present tariff. A compromise of those interests, as represented in the House, by their friends respectively, is talked of, and may possibly be brought about, if Congress should manifest a determination to reduce the revenue, at this session, to the wants of the Government. Many members, and particularly of the "Republican" party, are quite willing to let the subject lie over till the next session.

THE VARIETIES.

In one day last week there were five tons of eels shipped to New York by a single town in Massachusetts.

The indications are that the bill to increase the pay of the army officers will pass both Houses of Congress at this session.

By the operation of a general law of the State of Maine, the charters of all the banks in that State will expire during the year 1857, and all have to wind up their affairs, unless rechartered by the Legislature now in session.

Dr. Benjamin Franklin said that he could tell where the good-natured people lived, by the ashes strewn over the ice upon the sidewalks of their residences.

Can't Come In.—The testimony before the committee on territories shows that there are not a thousand persons in the Gadsden purchase (Arizona), nor enough who can read or write to organize a Legislature.

A movement is on foot in the "up-town" or fashionable section of New York city to number all the private dwellings, in large figures, upon the glass plates over the front doors, rendering them visible at night as well as by day.

At 3 o'clock in Boston it is nearly 8 o'clock in the Atlantic Telegraph is completed, the afternoon papers here will contain the evening news from Parliament and Court.

James A. Bayard, Senator from Delaware, is said to be the best billiard player in the United States.

Arithmetic for Managers.—There are five Sunday newspapers in the city of New York, with an aggregate circulation of 100,000 copies. They charge \$2 each for advertising two squares—making an aggregate of \$10 a week. The united notoriety which they can give to any performance would be worth, in the aggregate, at least \$1,000. Add this to another \$1,000 lost through their united opposition and we have an aggregate loss of \$2,000 per week!

Sheriff Chissom in a Fix.—Sheriff Chissom, although in possession of the Gramercy Bank assets, and with the key of the safe in his pocket, finds himself in an awkward position, from the fact that he is unable to unlock the safe. The lock is one of the Lillie burglar proof construction, and is locked by a combination of numbers known only to the officers of the bank. The possession of the keys is no guarantee of an entrance. Chissom, however, does not despair of being able to show up the assets, although at present, at least, as a legal technician, they are non-com-at-bus in-ef-cu-bus. *Lafayette Courier.*

The charters of all the Banks in Maine expire during the year 1857, and all will have to wind up their affairs unless re-chartered by the Legislature now in session.

A Long Coil.—The condensers of the new Collins steamship Adriatic, invented Mr. Allen of the Novelty Works, New York, cool the steam by means of 21 miles of brass tubing, through which cold sea water is made to pass constantly by two pumps. The condensed steam is thus fed back into the boilers fresh. The brass tubing is cut into sections 12 feet long, so that the cooling power of the water passed through them must be nearly the same as if it were mixed with the steam in jets.

An entirely new route, over which a journey from the Carson Valley to Salt Lake was made in only seventeen days, has just been discovered. The distance is said to be three hundred miles shorter than any route previously discovered.

Two children, the daughter of a minister in California, died recently within five days of each other. Their names were Bertha and Amy. Bertha, a few moments before her departure, said: "Amy, come!" Amy died saying, "To-morrow I shall see Bertha!"

The word "bull," signifying a ludicrous blunder, became proverbial from the repeated blunders of one British Bull, a London lawyer of the reign of Henry VII.

A Matrimonial Alliance.—Fashionable folks have ceased to marry. Now, according to Jenkins and his imitators, "they form a matrimonial alliance," upon which Susan Jane writes to inquire "if such an alliance is to be considered offensive and defensive?" Mr. Punch ventures to reply: "Offensive, when misfortune or difficulty is to be attacked and overcome; defensive when sorrow or sickness assail; and expensive when certain little parties, whether or not, will join in the compact."

FACTS ABOUT THE KORAN.—The Koran was written about A. D. 610. Its general aim was to unite the professors of idolatry and the Jews and Christians in the worship of one God—whose unity was the chief point inculcated—under certain laws and ceremonies, exacting obedience to Mahomet as the prophet. It was written in the Korish Arabic, and this language, which certainly possessed every fine quality, was said to be that of paradise. Mahomet asserted that the Koran was revealed to him, during a period of twenty-three years, by the Angel Gabriel.

The style of the volume is beautiful, fluent, and concise; and, while the majesty and attributes of God are described, it is sublime and magnificent. Mahomet admitted the divine mission both of Moses and Jesus Christ. According to Gibbon, the leading article of faith which Mahomet preached is compounded of an eternal truth and a necessary fiction, namely, that there is only one God, and that Mahomet is the apostle of God. The Koran was translated into Latin in 1143, and into English and other European languages about 1763. It is a rhapsody of 3,000 verses, divided into 114 sections.

A correspondent has sent us the following communication, and article from the New York Observer upon the condition and treatment of the inmates of New York poor-houses and prisons. We are satisfied that nothing of the kind will be found anywhere in Kentucky. In the jail in this city, the cleanliness and comfort of the prisoners is scrupulously and kindly attended to. We believe that the management of both our almshouse and workhouse is unobjectionable. These institutions in this and other Southern States are not only under the supervision of the municipal and State authorities but are subjected to the inquisition of grand juries:

[For the Louisville Bulletin.]

Messrs. Editors: I cut the following astounding article from the last New York Observer. Can it be possible that such atrocities are practiced in a Christian land? This report seems to be authentic. How is it with our poor-houses? Will some of your readers who have thoroughly examined them please tell us how well they are managed? I long to be assured that they are just what they ought to be in every respect; for certainly the curse of God must fall upon the State in which such a scene of horror and suffering has been found in New York. "The poor we have always with us," and we are bound, not only by religion but by every principle of humanity, to see that they are comfortably provided for.

SNOPS.

Poor-House Developments.—We are astounded and mortified at the disclosures made by the report of the Senate Committee on the condition of the poor-houses in the State of New York. We have not a copy of the document in hand, but we learn from the Albany Journal that the condition of some of the county poor-houses, as described therein, is almost incredible. They are badly built, worse arranged, not half warmed, and not at all ventilated. The unfortunate tenants of these places, when they are not starved, and fed upon stale, spoiled fish, and decaying vegetables, are lodged either in open sheds, where they freeze, or in close hovels, where they suffocate. They sleep in tiers. They are taken without attention, die without medicine, and are tossed into grave like brute beasts. One "institution" not less than one-fourth of its 137 inmates died (say rather were killed) in less than a single year. They are literally the abodes of pestilence and famine. While the same fare thus badly insane fare worse. Blows and chains are the only prescriptions for mental disease. The inmate is beaten because of his wandering mind, and the idiot is punished for his stupidity. Wretched ones live upon straw, amid the accumulated filth of months, with no covering but such of this filth as adheres to their bodies. The blind, the deaf, the crippled, huddled together, are treated with equal inhumanity, as they were doomed to suffer by the neglect of man as well as by the visitation of God.

The Supervisors, who should see and correct these abuses, sometimes do not visit the place once a year, sometimes not during their term of office. Not unfrequently contractors are permitted to grind the labor of the laborer into the miserable wretches and then starve them in return. In many of the jails, while the bodily treatment is better, the moral influences are even worse. The witness is locked in with the thief, the boy and girl are put in the same room, and the hardened convict—learning their ways and their wickedness. It would be unjust to include all jails and poor-houses in this exposure. Some are neat, comfortable, and well adapted to improve and restrain their inmates. Some are even models of their kind. But their number is easily few.

In the asylums, hospitals, and, &c., the committee for the most part find little to condemn, while there is much that merits praise. Their good efforts are limited rather by lack of means than lack of will. In these and kindred charities, public benevolence goes hand in hand with private energy, smoothing the pillow of the sick, feeding the hungry, clothing the naked, giving a home to the homeless, and supplying, so far as kindness can, eyes to the blind, ears to the deaf, and feet to the lame.

From these statements it appears that institutions under the control of private individuals are better managed than those under public officers. The application of such abuses as these to remain uncorrected a single year. Give us the names of the counties where these abuses abound. Give us the names of the keepers of the poor-houses where these deeds of shame are perpetrated, and we will publish them as the meanest men that live, men who will defraud the poor.

OFFICIAL.

BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

THURSDAY EVENING, JAN. 22, 1857.
President—David L. Beatty, president, and all the members, except Ald. Taylor.

CLAIMS ALLOWED.
M. Howard \$63, for keeping steam fire engine horses, in full;

Ben Gambrell and others \$100, for repairing entrances to court house;

Louisville Gas Company \$3,959 32, for public lights;

J. M. Summers \$420, for repairing public pumps;

P. Means, \$60 80, for gravel furnished on Broadway;

J. Dennis \$120, for making bridge across Southern Ditch at Fifteenth street;

John Timmons \$150, for repairing hooks and ladders;

Alms-house \$434 89, to pay expenses for Dec., 1856;

Joseph Robb \$8 75 and \$10 50, for coal.

A claim of \$30, in favor of Joe Coubs, for cash paid for repairing alleys between Main, Market, Fifth, and Sixth streets, was referred to Street Committee of the Western District.

Two reports were read from Wm. Badgett, sexton of the Western Cemetery, which were filed.

A resolution from the Common Council, allowing W. B. Hardin \$5, for use of his house at the Presidential election, was referred to the Committee on Elections.

The Common Council having refused to concur with this Board in the amendments to the ordinance regulating licenses for porkhouses, on motion a committee of conference was asked, and Alderman Shotwell was appointed.

A resolution from the Common Council authorizing an office to be erected in the Falls City Market, for the master thereof, at a cost not to exceed \$30, was referred to the Sinking Fund Committee.

On motion, the bond of J. W. Gray, city engineer, was approved.

A claim of \$74 07 in favor of Charles Obst, amount of judgment against the city, was referred to the Finance Committee.

A resolution from the Common Council authorizing the Mayor and President of each Board to select a competent engineer to survey the coal and iron fields of Kentucky, at a cost not to exceed \$1,000, was referred to the Revision Committee, and, after proper investigation, Alderman Shotwell, from said committee, presented the following report, which was received and adopted:

The Revision Committee of the Board of Aldermen of the city of Louisville, to whom was referred a report and resolution passed by the Common Council on the 15th inst., have read the report and carefully considered the resolution, which recommends the appointment of an "engineering party," at a cost to the city not to exceed one thousand dollars, to explore the great middle coal fields of the Mississippi Valley, with a view to their being made available to the city through the means of the Louisville and Nashville Railroad, respectfully report against its passage for the following reasons, to-wit:

Your committee fully recognize the great advantages and approve the propriety of such a connection, believing many benefits would arise from it. But your committee do think the object sought cannot be attained by the passage of the resolution referred to, nor by an appropriation of the public money by the City Council for such object, without first obtaining from the Louisville and Nashville Railroad Company, terms for the transportation of coal over their road, which, in connection with the cost over a branch railroad, should both be combined and submitted on a firm and fixed rate of tariff for transportation, before the city can with propriety decide on any proposition of expenditure; and, besides this, a coal company should first be formed, and it should be a party to any proposal to the city to render the facts so that the Council and the citizens generally could see what they were before any definite action was taken.

Your committee would recommend that, in lieu of passing the proposed resolution, involving an expenditure on an uncertainty of any practicable result, that a resolution be passed in the affirmative of the Louisville and Nashville Railroad Company to the subject of a branch of their road to tap the most eligible and extensive coal fields in this district.

This company now have in their employ an experienced, able, and practical engineer, with all the equipments necessary to a proper investigation of this subject, to cause such an exploration to be made satisfactory, and further to investigate the pro-

bable quantity and quality of coal within our reach, with an approximate estimate of the cost of the same delivered in the city, with this information, which the Louisville and Nashville Railroad Company are vastly interested in obtaining, should it be found favorable to the consummation of such an enterprise.

Your committee think the Railroad Co. would at once open books for the subscription of stock in a branch of their railroad, which would be readily taken, and the road soon made, and upon the organization of a coal company, with the co-operation of the railroads, uniting in a proposal to deliver coal to our citizens, at a price which would justify the city in assuming the responsibility, then for her to do so, to any extent her citizens' interest might require, on terms submitted in equity, specifically defined and set forth, but not until then.

A. L. SHOTWELL, Chairman.

A resolution from the Common Council in reference to taking the census of the city for the year 1857, as a substitute for a resolution of this Board, was rejected and the Board voted to adhere to the original resolution.

A resolution from the Common Council, directing the auditor to take up the various appropriation accounts on his books, was referred to the Finance Committee.

Thomas H. Crawford, assessor, made known his nominations of assistant assessors, and, on motion, a resolution was adopted to meet in joint session at 8 1/2 o'clock this evening, for the purpose of electing assistant assessors.

Ald. Kaye, from the Committee on Finance, reported in favor of the sales lists of J. J. T. Murray and N. L. McClelland, tax-collectors of the Western District, with the corrections made, which was adopted.

An ordinance from the Common Council, fixing the salary of the Assistant Assessors as a substitute for an ordinance of this Board, was received and passed in lieu of the original ordinance.

Ald. Weatherford, from the Committee on Streets of the Eastern District, reported a resolution from the Common Council approving the appointment for digging and walling a well at the corner of Clay and Fulton streets, W. R. Gray contractor; which was adopted.

Ald. Weatherford, from same, reported an ordinance from the Common Council to dig and wall a well at the corner of Third and Market streets; which was read, rule suspended, and passed.

Ald. Weatherford, from the same, reported a contract executed by C. Reppert to dig and wall a well at the corner of Clay and Laurel streets, which was approved.

Ald. Howard, from the Street Committee of the Western District, reported a resolution from the Common Council authorizing the Mayor to contract for repairing the well at the corner of Seventh and Walnut streets, which was adopted.

Ald. Shotwell, by leave, submitted a proposition from Dr. H. M. Bullitt to liquidate his last note to the city, for account of James C. Alexander, which was referred to the Committee on Finance.

JOINT SESSION.

The two Boards assembled, when Geo. Mullikin was duly elected Assistant Assessor for the Western District.

Wm. H. Watts was also elected Assistant Assessor for the Eastern District, and Joe. Jeans was elected License Inspector.

On motion, the joint session arose.

SEPARATE SESSION.

Ald. Weatherford, from Hospital Committee, reported a resolution granting auction license to C. N. Carder, which was adopted.

Ald. Howard, from Alms House Committee, reported a resolution from the Common Council authorizing the Trustees of the Alms House to rent from Jos. A. Graves, administrator of N. Winn, deceased, nine acres of ground, which was adopted.

A report was read from the Joint Committee on Wharf, establishing the fact that the city is not liable for rents on the wharf property owned by Preston's heirs since November, 1855, which was concurred in and adopted.

Ald. Shotwell, by leave, introduced a resolution allowing the sum of \$100 to be expended in the purchase of wood for the alms-house, which was adopted.

A resolution from the Common Council, allowing K. P. Thixton \$24 75 for making brick sewer at the corner of Main and Thirteenth streets, was adopted.

On motion, a resolution was adopted to adjourn until Thursday, the 29th inst., at 6 1/2 o'clock P. M. Whereupon the Board adjourned.

O. H. STRATTAN, Clerk.

INTERESTING STATISTICS OF LOWELL.—A correspondent of the Richmond Enquirer furnishes the following interesting statistics in relation to Lowell:

While in Lowell, I was furnished by the agent of one of the corporations with the statistics of the Lowell corporations.

The Merrimack Man Co. was first incorporated, which was now 12 corporations, with a total capital stock of \$13,900,000. There are 52 mills, 292,243 spindles, and 117,745 looms. Eight thousand eight hundred and twenty females and 4,667 males are employed. Two million two hundred and forty-six yards of cotton, 260,000 yards of woolen, 25,000 yards of carpet, and 60 rugs are manufactured per week.

Twenty-eight thousand three hundred and fifty tons of hard coal, 31,300 bushels of charcoal, 200 cords of wood, 60,717 gallons of sperm and 20,000 gallons of lard oil, 1,692,100 pounds of starch, and 1,545 barrels of flour are used in the mills in one year. Six hundred and ninety thousand pounds of cotton are used each week. The wheels used are the average, turbine, and a wheel improved by Mr. Francis. The average wages of females, clear of board, per week, \$2. Average wages of males, clear of board, per day, 80 cents.

The population of Lowell in 1823 was 3,533. In 1855 the population was 37,573. The boarding houses, the corporations, and are under the charge of discreet matrons. Several permanent iron ladders, leading from the roof to the basement of the factory building and communicating with the windows of each story with platforms with iron railings afford means of escaping in the event of fire. The whole Merrimack river is made tributary to the different corporations.

THE SLAVE TRADE FLOURISHING.—According to Mr. J. S. Thrasher, from 1821 to 1854 nearly 300,000 negroes were brought to the island of Cuba. In 1817 the relative proportion of the whites to the blacks in the island was as 29 to 33; and in 1851 it was as 28 to 44.

The London Times also contains some interesting statistics in relation to the African slave trade. From 1845 to 1856 there were imported successively, year by year, into Brazil from Africa the following batches of slaves: 17,435, 19,095, 22,849, 19,453, 50,324, 56,172, 60,000, 54,000, and 23,000.

We learn, says the Philadelphia Inquirer, from these and other figures, that from 1842 to 1845 the slave traffic, though apparently declining, was at an extraordinary rate, whereas, in 1846 it received an extraordinary impulse which for four successive years nearly trebled its result. It is unnecessary to add that this increase coincided with those legislative acts which opened the British markets to Brazilian sugars. In 1850, however, though the sugar trade retained all its freedom, the importation of slaves fell to 23,000—scarcely one-half its recent amount—and in the next year the returns were more remarkable still.

Theological Conference Between Protestants and Catholics.—A conference was held on the 2d of September last between four priests and four Protestant ministers, at Divonne, for discussing the principles of Protestantism and Romanism. There were about twenty witnesses present. The representatives of Protestantism were Bungeener (the celebrated author of the "Council of Trent" and other well-known theological works), and Jacquet, minister of the national church at Geneva; Guers, of the free church of Geneva; and Bois, of Valence, in France. One of the priests was Mermillod, the editor of the "Annales Catholiques de Geneve" and the author of several polemical works against Protestantism. Official minutes could not be published because the parties could not agree on them. But Rev. Mr. Bungeener has published the Protestant and one of the priests the Catholic report on the conference. It is worth noticing that a conference of this kind has been repeatedly offered by Protestant ministers in England to Dr. Cahill, the oracle of the Irish Catholics, and, in our country, to Orestes Brownson, but has always been declined.

A biography of Robespierre in an Irish paper concludes thus: "This extraordinary man left no children behind him except a brother, who was killed at the same time."

A PERFUMED BREATH.—What lady or gentleman would remain under the curse of a disagreeable breath when, by using the "Balm of a Thousand Flowers" as a dentifrice, would not only render it sweet but leaves the teeth white as alabaster? Many persons do not know their breath is bad, and the subject is so delicate their friends will never mention it. Pour a single drop of the "Balm" on your tooth-brush and wash the teeth night and morning. A fifty-cent bottle will last a year.

A BEAUTIFUL COMPLEXION may easily be acquired by using the "Balm of a Thousand Flowers." It will remove tan, pimples, and freckles from the skin, leaving it of a soft and rosy hue. Wet a towel, pour on two or three drops, and wash the face night and morning.

SHAVING MADE EASY.—Wet your shaving brush in either warm or cold water, pour on two or three drops of "Balm of a Thousand Flowers," rub the beard well, and it will make a beautiful soft lather, much facilitating the operation of shaving.

Price only 50 cents. Feltledge & Co., proprietors. R. A. Robinson, J. S. Morris & Sons, and Bell, Talbot, & Co., agents for Louisville. Scribner & Devol, agents for New Albany.

april jdb&dw&wooly

B. H. McCOWN'S MALE SCHOOL, Situated on the Louisville and Frankfort Railroad, 12 miles from Louisville.

WILL commence its second session 28th January. Terms per session of 21 weeks—Boarding \$40, and Tuition \$14 to \$20.

Pupils will be admitted at any time during the term and charged accordingly. j21 j&k&

Dr. King's Dispensary.

DR. A. KING, a practitioner of New York for the last thirty years, has opened a Dispensary on Market, bet First and Second, nearly opposite the Graham House, Louisville, for the treatment of Private Diseases, such as Gonorrhea, Syphilis, and all diseases of the skin and other derangements growing out of neglect or imperfect cure. His long experience and success enable him to act with confidence, and those who may confide their cases to him may rest assured of having the disease effectually cured and every vestige of the difficulties perfectly eradicated from their constitutions.

For cases of old or recent date effectually cured in a few days by an operation which causes no pain. Where a stricture exists, general derangement of the whole constitution must ensue, a continuance of which will bring on a train of symptoms to be dreaded, and will undermine the constitution and cause premature old age.

SEMI-NAL WEAKNESS.—Particular attention will be given to the treatment of this disease, which is the source of all the evils which attend it, and which, if not cured, will bring on a train of symptoms to be dreaded, and will undermine the constitution and cause premature old age.

Persons abroad, by writing and stating their case, will receive full and complete directions for curing it, and to their address, with necessary directions for using the same.

The strictest secrecy observed in all cases. j21 j&k&

VALENTINES! VALENTINES! A NEW and complete assortment just received and for sale wholesale and retail by

CRUMP & WELSH, 64 Fourth st., near Market. N. B. Orders from the country filled with dispatch and accuracy at lowest rates.

Valentines for 1857. C. HAGAN & CO., Louisville, Ky., are now receiving a large and complete assortment of Valentines for the coming season, to which we respectfully call your attention and solicit your order. Our terms are usual credit. Sales positive. None out on commission.

Our assortment includes the various kinds and qualities that are manufactured, from 5 cents to \$5, including a great variety of Comic Valentines, Valentine Envelopes, Cards, Mottoes, and all the novelties of the kind pertaining to the business. Call or send your orders to

C. HAGAN & CO., 539 Main street, between Second and Third. Packages of Valentines of \$1 to \$20 can be sent by mail with an additional expense to the buyer of one cent each. j20 j&k&w4

Magic Watches. We have on hand a large assortment of fine Watches, of our own importation, and of the most celebrated makers in England, and we are prepared to make it an object to examine our stock before purchasing. We invite all to call and see. j19 j&k&

Dissolution. THE firm heretofore doing business under the style of J. A. MILLER & CO. has been dissolved by mutual consent. James L. Crutcher, having sold his interest to J. A. Miller, withdraws from the concern. J. A. Miller is charged with the settlement of the business. Either party to sign in liquidation. JAMES L. CRUTCHER, J. A. MILLER. Louisville, Jan. 1, 1857.

Copartnership. J. A. MILLER has associated with him in business JOHN P. NEVEIRS and WILSON B. MORROW, and will continue to do WHOLESALE SILK and VALUETRY and NOTION business under the style of J. A. MILLER & CO., and have taken the store-room corner of Sixth and Main streets, over A. B. Sample & Brother (up stairs), where they will be pleased to see the friends and customers of the old concern. J. A. MILLER. Louisville, Jan. 1, 1857.

J. A. MILLER & CO., IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN FANCY SILK AND VALUETRY GOODS AND NOTIONS, corner Sixth and Main streets, over A. B. Sample & Brother (up stairs).

BLACK SILKS.—A good assortment of black silks received this morning by express at

C. DUVALL & CO.'S, Late Bent & Duvall. j17 j&k&

DE LAINES, PRINTS, IRISH LINENS, BLEACHED COTTONS, PENITENTIARY PLAINS, and BIRD-EGG DIAPERS received this morning at

C. DUVALL & CO.'S, Late Bent & Duvall. j17 j&k&

ST. CHARLES.

OYSTERS. 7 BLS PRINCE'S BAY OYSTERS, three days from New York, by American Express, the finest, largest, and fattest ever brought to Louisville. Come and try 'em. j17 b&

FEW SETS STONE MARTIN AND HITCH FURS still on hand, which we will close out at a bargain. j16 j&k&

FUR MANTILLAS are much the warmest, cheapest, and most durable wraps that a lady can buy, and HAYES, CRAIG, & CO. are selling them at lower prices than cloth can be had at. j16 j&k&

SILK PLUSH CAPS, FOR MEN AND BOYS, as comfortable as Fur and much cheaper, to be had of HAYES, CRAIG, & CO. j16 j&k&

MISSES' FURS are selling at very low prices at HAYES, CRAIG, & CO.'S. j16 j&k&

FUR GLOVES of every quality to be had very low of HAYES, CRAIG, & CO. j16 j&k&

96 FOURTH STREET.

DOMESTIC GOODS. MARTIN & PENTON (successors to Robinson, Martin, & Co.) have a large and superior stock of Staple and Domestic Dry Goods, which they are prepared to offer low.

BLEACHED COTTONS. New York Mills; Lonsdale Shirting; Super Water-twist. SWEETINGS. 4-4, 6-4, 8-4, 10-4, 11-4, and 12-4 Utlia; 4-4, 6-4, 8-4, 10-4, 11-4, and 12-4 Allendale; Both bleached and brown. j16 j&k&

TABLE LINENS AND NAPKINS. Super heavy Table Damask; Extra do Snow-drop; Doilies and Napkins of great variety. j16 j&k&

A superior stock of all kinds, which we are desirous of reducing and will therefore offer at very low prices. j16 j&k&

CLOAKS. A few only on hand, which we will offer at cost and less. IRISH LINENS, GLOVES, AND HOSIERY. MARTIN & PENTON'S. j16 j&k&

GRAY BUSINESS HATS, cheap, comfortable, and durable, are to be had of HAYES, CRAIG, & CO. j16 j&k&

"HAYES & CRAIG'S BEST"—This celebrated Dress Hat, so well known for its beauty and elegance, is now being made so soft and pliable that many are wearing it for traveling and business. j16 j&k&

New Books and New Supplies. THE Night Watch, or Social Life in the South, by a Louisville Lady. Price \$1 25. The Adventure of a Young Diplomatist, by Henry Wilkoff, author of My Courtship and its Consequences. Price \$1 25. Recollections of a Lifetime, or Men and Things I Have Seen—in a series of familiar letters to a friend, historical, biographical, anecdotal, and descriptive, by S. G. Goodrich. 4 vols. Price \$5. j16 j&k&

Harvey T. Lee, a tale by Geo. Wood. Price \$1. Christian Evidences, by Jas. Challen. Price 40 cents. The Gospel and its Elements, by Jas. Challen. Price 40 cents. The Family Court of Sermons, by J. A. Miller. Price 25 cents. Subjects, both doctrinal and practical, by Elijah Goodwin. Price \$1. j16 j&k&

—
